

Chapter 7 Heterosexual Men

- Since 1995, the percent of male heterosexually acquired (including presumed) AIDS cases has steadily increased from 12% to 20% of 1997 male cases.
- Of male heterosexual cases (including presumed), nearly half are Black men.

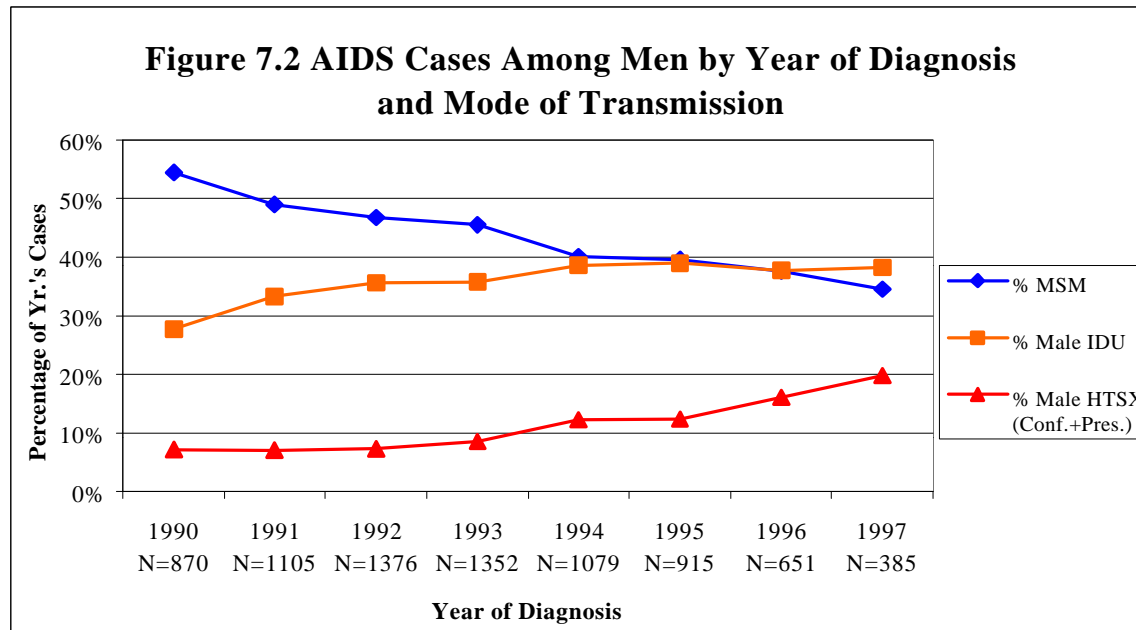
This chapter looks at men who are believed to have acquired their HIV infection through heterosexual relations. Heterosexual men with AIDS who have engaged in other behaviors (i.e. injection drug use) are not included in this analysis. Unless otherwise noted, Heterosexual transmission refers to those known to have had heterosexual sex with someone infected or at risk for HIV infection. Presumed heterosexual transmission refers to all others who believe their transmission is the result of heterosexual sex, though not specifically reporting heterosexual sex with someone known to be at risk for HIV infection.

As shown in Figure 7.1, the absolute number of current cases in Black and Hispanic men exceeds that in White men. Figure 7.1 illustrates that alive heterosexual cases in men are mostly composed of presumed heterosexual cases (60%) as opposed to cases among men who report sex with women known to be infected or at risk of being infected with HIV (40%).

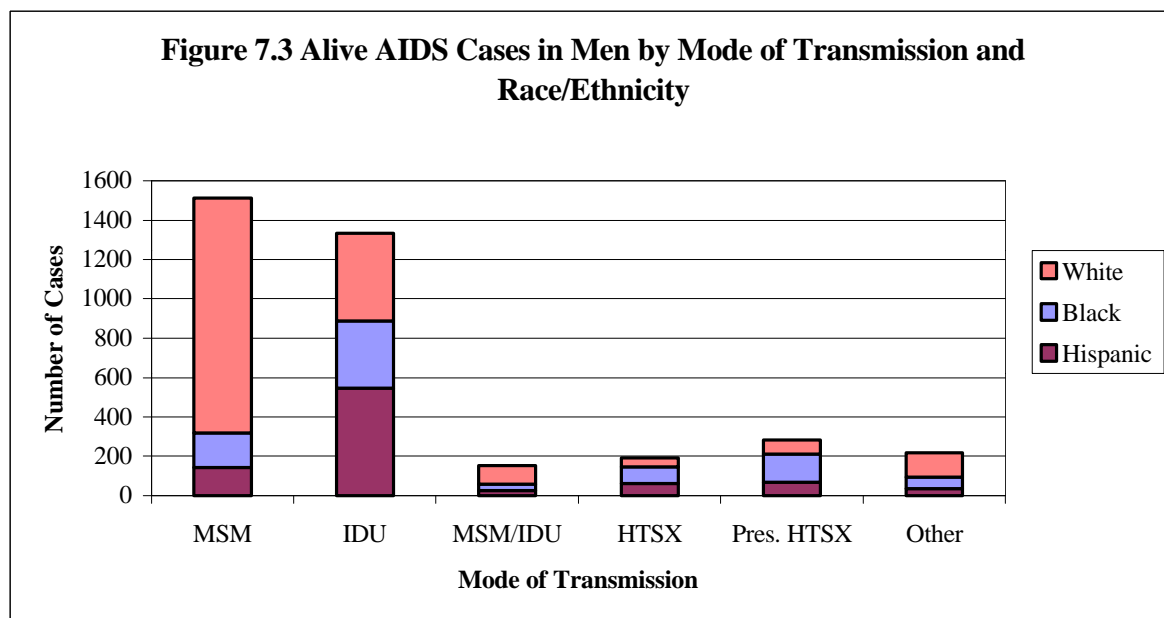
Figure 7.1 Alive AIDS Cases by Age Category, Race/Ethnicity, and Transmission Mode for Heterosexual Men and Presumed Heterosexual Men

Alive AIDS Cases (Alive as of 7/1/98) N=479	
Age Category	
0-12	0 (0%)
13-24	14 (3%)
25-44	369 (77%)
45+	96 (20%)
Race/Ethnicity	
White	117 (24%)
Black	228 (48%)
Hispanic	127 (27%)
Transmission Mode	
HTSX	191 (40%)
Presumed HTSX	288 (60%)

Since 1995, total heterosexual cases (including presumed) among men has steadily increased to 20% of all male cases in 1997. This rise has roughly paralleled the increase in cases among male injecting drug users. At the same time, MSM cases have decreased. Figure 7.2 shows the dramatic change in transmission modes among men since 1990.



Total heterosexual cases (including presumed) account for 13% of all alive cases among men. Forty-five percent of alive heterosexual cases (excluding presumed) are among Black men as are 50% of presumed cases. Hispanic men are overrepresented as well, accounting for 31% of heterosexual cases (excluding presumed) and 23% of presumed heterosexual cases.



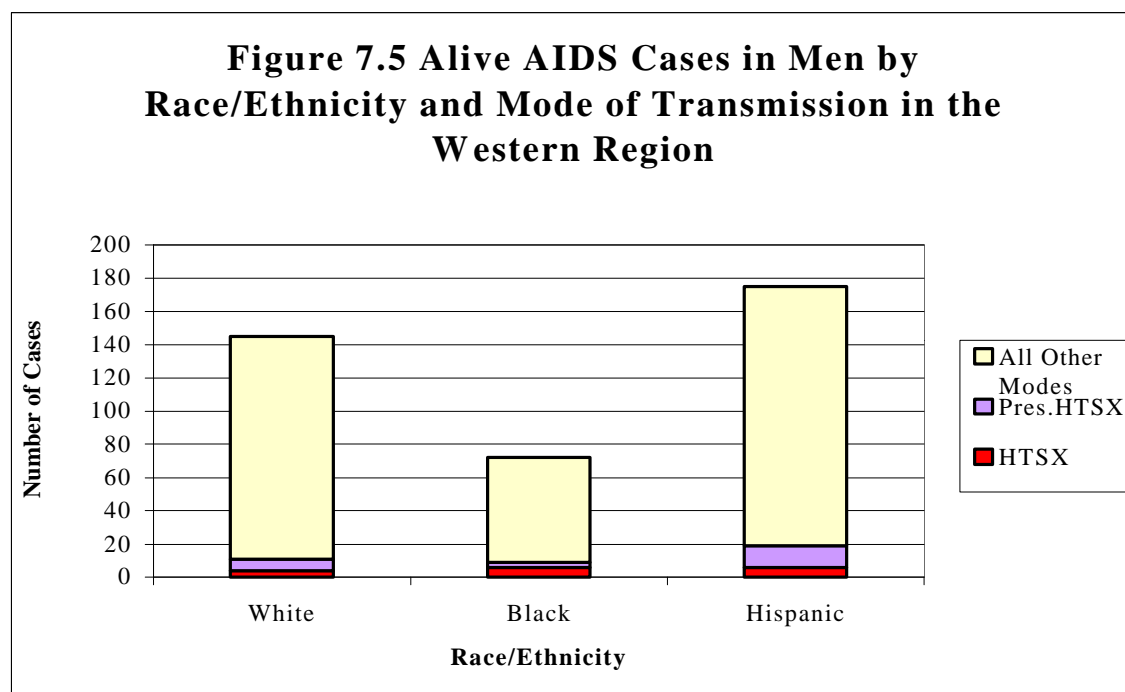
For all alive heterosexual cases (including presumed) Black men exceed White men in the post-adolescent age categories by both absolute number and percent. This trend mirrors that seen in heterosexual women.

Figure 7.4 Alive Male HTSX AIDS Cases by Age Category and Race/Ethnicity
(Percentages refer to age category as percentage of Race/Ethnicity)

Age	White		Black		Hispanic	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
13-24	2	(4%)	1	(1%)	2	(3%)
25-44	31	(69%)	64	(75%)	47	(78%)
45+	12	(27%)	20	(24%)	11	(18%)
Total	45		85		60	

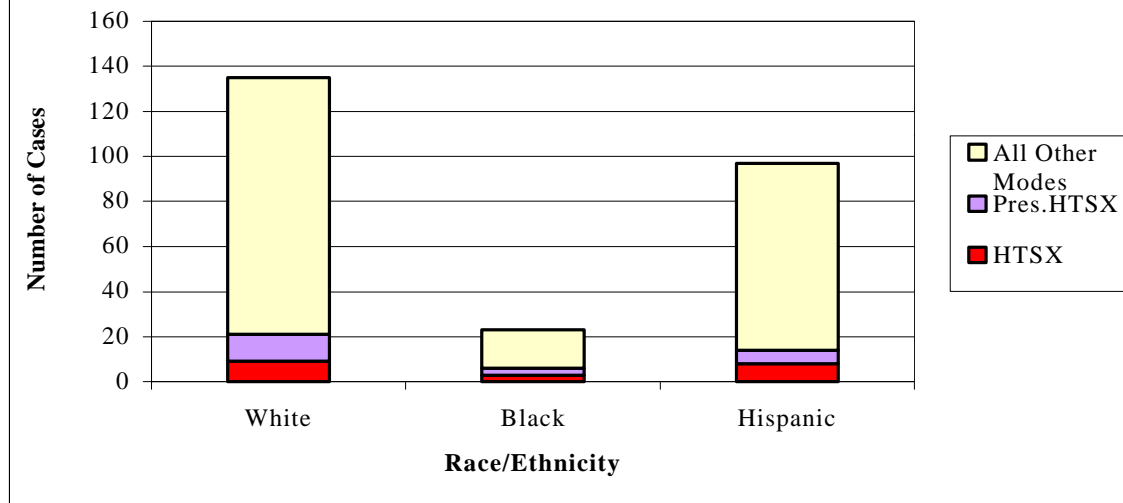
Alive Pres. HTSX AIDS Cases by Age Category and Race/Ethnicity
(Percentages refer to age category as percentage of Race/Ethnicity)

Age	White		Black		Hispanic	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
13-24	2	(3%)	3	(2%)	4	(6%)
25-44	54	(75%)	119	(83%)	50	(75%)
45+	16	(22%)	21	(15%)	13	(19%)
Total	72		143		67	



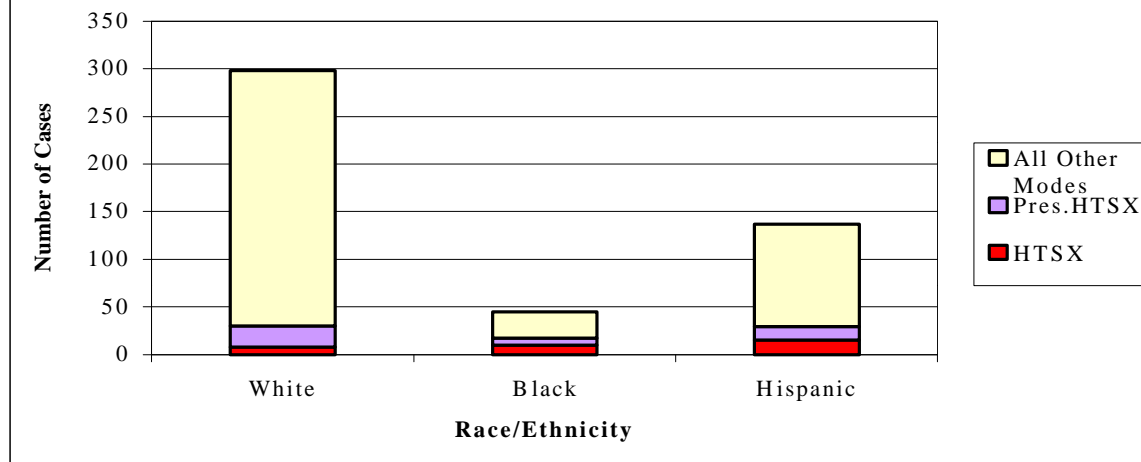
- In the Western region, Hispanic men account for the largest absolute number and percent of heterosexual cases (including presumed).

Figure 7.6 Alive AIDS Cases in Men by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Transmission in the Central Region

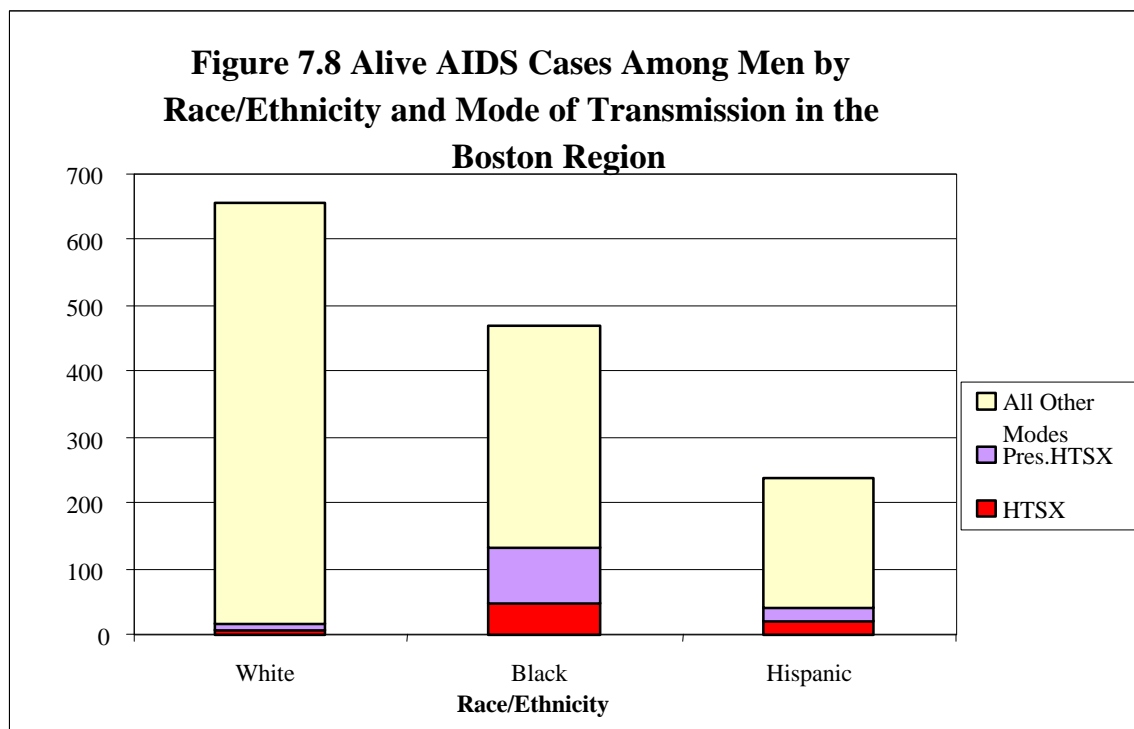


- In the Central region, unlike the rest of the state, White men make up the largest number and percent of heterosexual cases (including presumed).

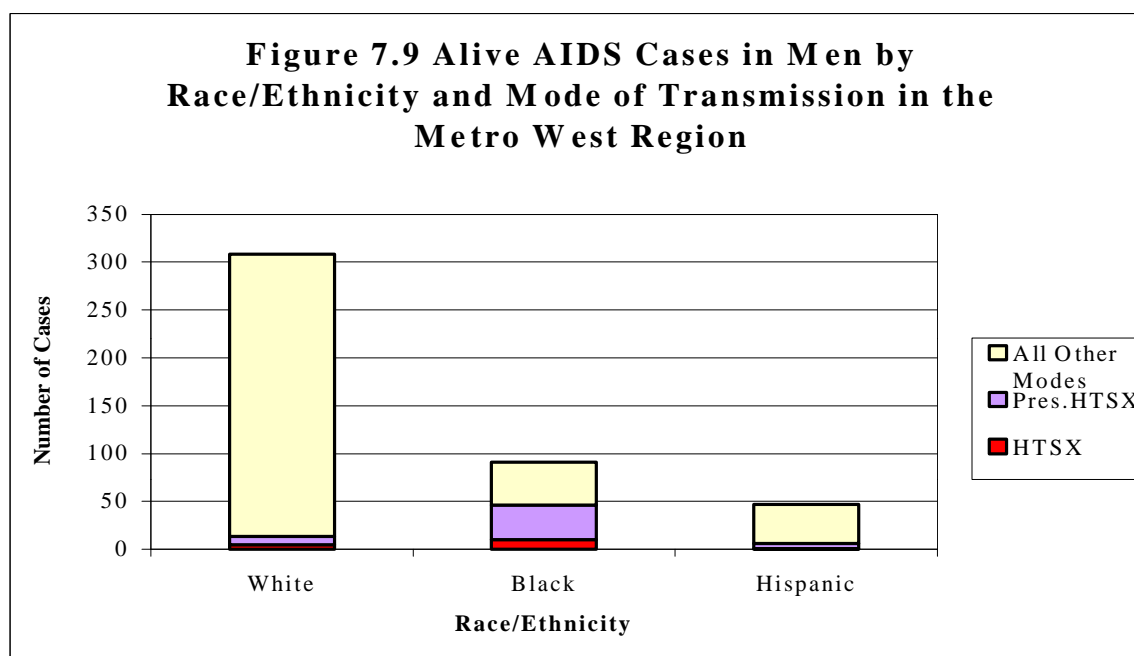
Figure 7.7 Alive AIDS Cases in Men by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Transmission in the Northeast Region



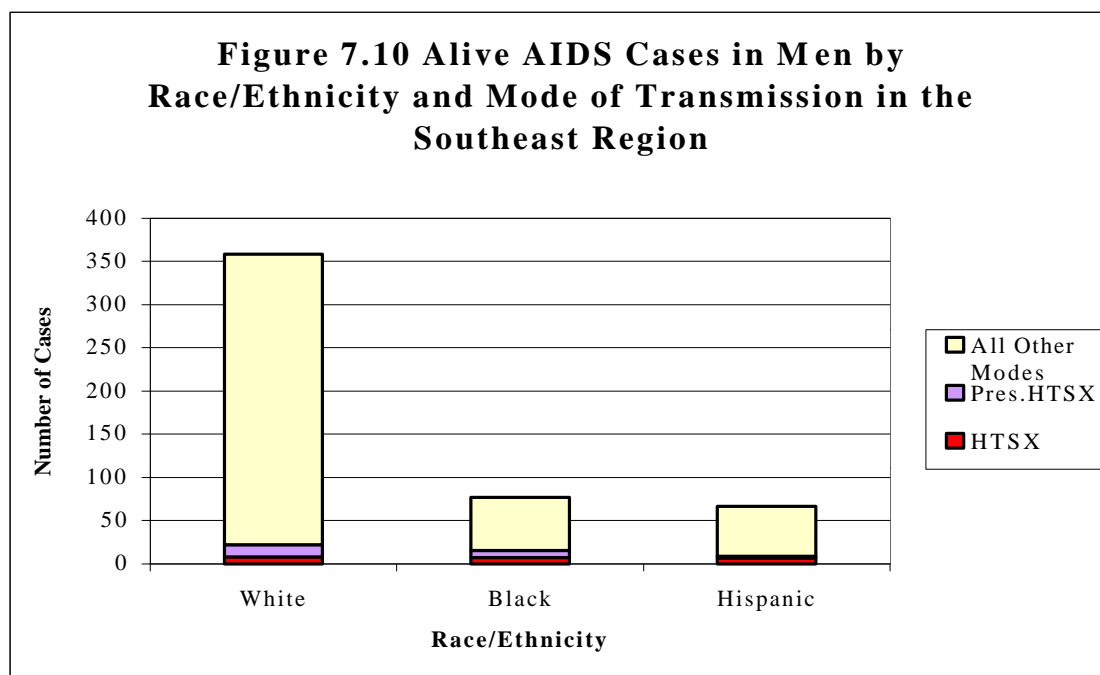
- In the Northeast Region, heterosexual cases (including presumed) account for 38% of all cases among Black men.



- In the Boston Region, heterosexual cases (including presumed) account for only 2% of cases among White men, while they account for 28% of cases among Black men.



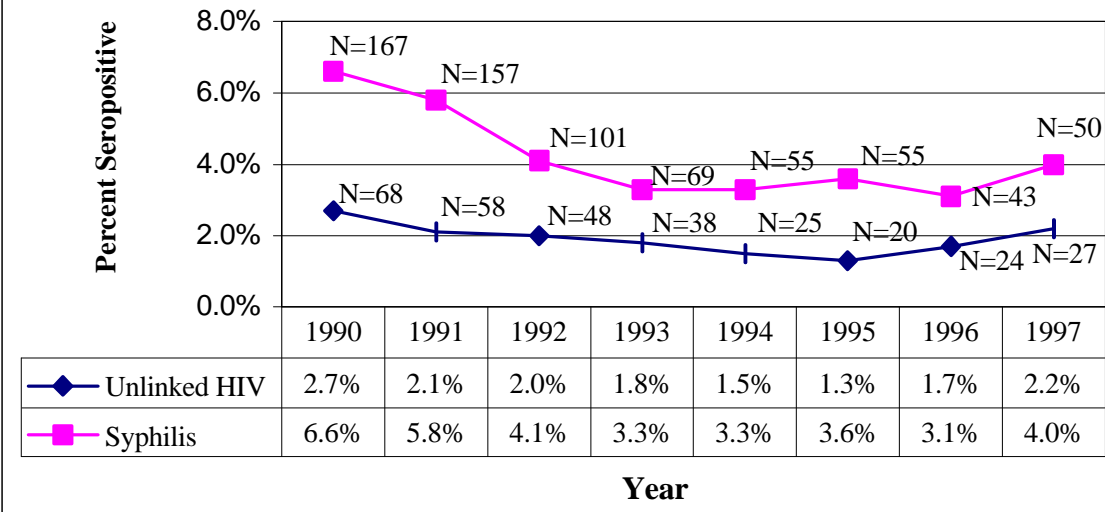
- Echoing the Boston Region, in Metro West, heterosexual cases (including presumed) account for only 5% of cases in White men, while they account for 51% of cases in Black men.



- In the Southeast region, heterosexual (including presumed) cases account for 9% of cases among men.
- These cases are distributed almost equally by number and percent across race.

As shown in Figure 7.11, unlinked HIV seropositivity among heterosexual male clients of 3 Massachusetts STD clinics has remained relatively stable from 1990 to 1997, while syphilis seropositivity at these clinics has dropped.

Figure 7.11 Unlinked HIV and Syphilis Seropositivity in Heterosexual Male Clients of 3 Massachusetts STD Clinics



Among heterosexual, non IDU men who tested at publicly-funded Counseling and Testing sites in 1997, the seroprevalence among Black men was eight times that of White men. Similarly, the seroprevalence of Hispanic men who tested at these sites was nearly six times that of White men. These large differences in seroprevalence across race/ethnicity are even greater within the over 45 year old age category. For men over 45 years old, the percent seropositive of Black men was over 31 times that of White men, and the percent seropositive of Hispanic men was 18 times that of White men.

Figure 7.12 Trends in Seropositivity from Publicly Funded Counseling and Testing for Hetero. Non IDU men by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 1997

Age	White		Black		Hispanic		Other/Unknown	
	N	% +	N	% +	N	% +	N	% +
13-24	1,348	0.1%	206	0.5%	463	1.3%	257	0.4%
25-44	2,540	0.5%	668	3.4%	842	2.7%	512	3.9%
45+	622	0.2%	128	6.3%	169	3.6%	94	7.4%
Total	4,553	0.4%	1,010	3.2%	1,492	2.3%	871	3.2%